***In the Specification:***

Please amend the specification as follows:

A clean version of the paragraphs on page 1 follows:

Cross-Reference to Related Applications:

This application is a continuation-in-part application of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/359,108 filed July 22, 1999, (now U.S. Patent No. 6,162,985), which is a continuation-in-part application of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/933,789, filed September 19, 1997, (now U.S. Patent No. 5,936,193), which further claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/046,027 filed May 9, 1997, all of which are hereby incorporated herein by reference.

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Background of Invention:

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to the use of solar and thermal energy and more particularly to the radiation of thermal energy from the surface of the earth into deep space to alleviate the effects of global warming.

Description of the Related Art

A clean version of the paragraph replaced on page 36 follows:

In Figure 18, the p-type and n-type materials reside on thin film insulators 72 which enable the construction of light weight modules. In this embodiment, thin film technology is employed to manufacture the p-type and n-type materials by the deposition of the semiconductor on thin film insulators 72 that can be installed into the reduced pressure cell. This enables further snaking the p-n elements, laterally, longitudinally and otherwise, to increase the thermal resistance of the system and improve the cross-sectional area of the semiconductor material, hence improving the power generating capabilities of the vacuum pod. Various types of thin film insulators 72 can be employed, such as those having sufficient thermal insulation to inhibit adverse thermal effects between the elements. Possible insulators include glass, ceramic, thermoplastics, and thermoset materials, among others, combinations

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and composites thereof. The thickness of these films 72 should be sufficient to attain the desired insulating effects, with a thickness up to about 30 mils or greater typically sufficient, below about 20 mils preferred, and up to about 10 mils especially preferred.

A clean version of the paragraph replaced on page 24 follows:

In Figure 12, the reduced pressure cell 13' (as shown in Figures 9 and 10) further comprises an aperture 60. Aperture 60 is optionally configured as a window suitable for exchanging radiative energy therebeteen. This enables the junction surface 11 usage to also serve as a sink during daytime usage. If the thermoelectric generator 62 uses the daytime sky as a sink (normally shielded from the direct rays of the sun) then junction surface 11 is a sink in daylight usage and junction surface 12 is the source. Figure 21 further illustrates the window which forms the aperture 60 of the reduced pressure cell 13' to exchange radiative energy with a radiative source or sink. The radiative exchange area in the cell prefers line-of-sight contact with the sink (or source) energy exchange external body only, and hopefully no other bodies that will detrimentally influence the energy exchange. The size of the aperture can be larger, smaller, or substantially equivalent to the size of the radiative heat transfer area, with a size which maximizes the effectiveness of the radiative heat transfer area preferred.